

# Conclusions of e-lens simulations for eRHIC ring-ri

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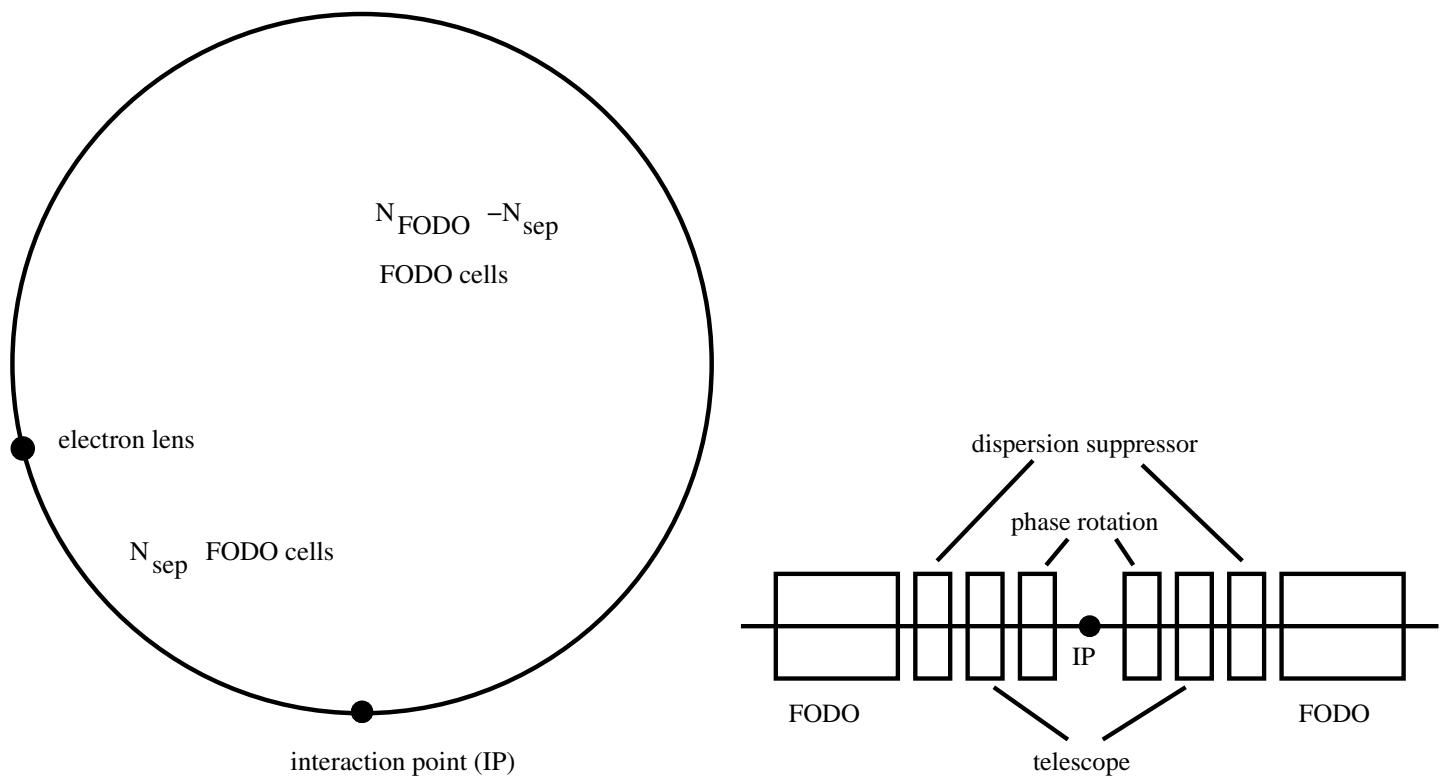
## Summary

- Simulation of an e-lens in an electron ring is rather straightforward.
- Observables: equilibrium beam size, transverse tails, useable tune space.
- However, due to large beam-beam parameter, strong dynamic focussing effects occur - unlike in proton rings.

## Summary (cont.)

- E-lens opens up huge tune space; nonlinearities between IP and e-lens reduce this space.
- Transverse tails significantly reduced.
- Rather insensitive to size, shape (ellipticity) and intensity errors.
- Phase advance error between IP and e-lens most critical; needs to be better than a few degrees.
- Under-compensation preferred, but that's largely due to dynamic focussing effects.

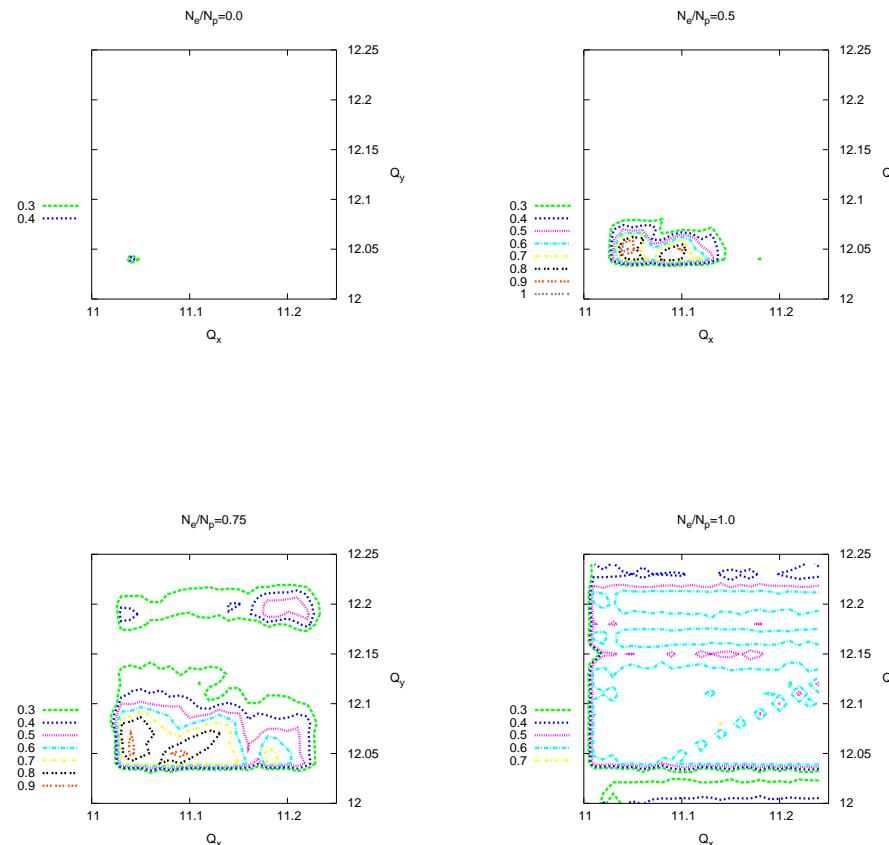
## The electron accelerator model



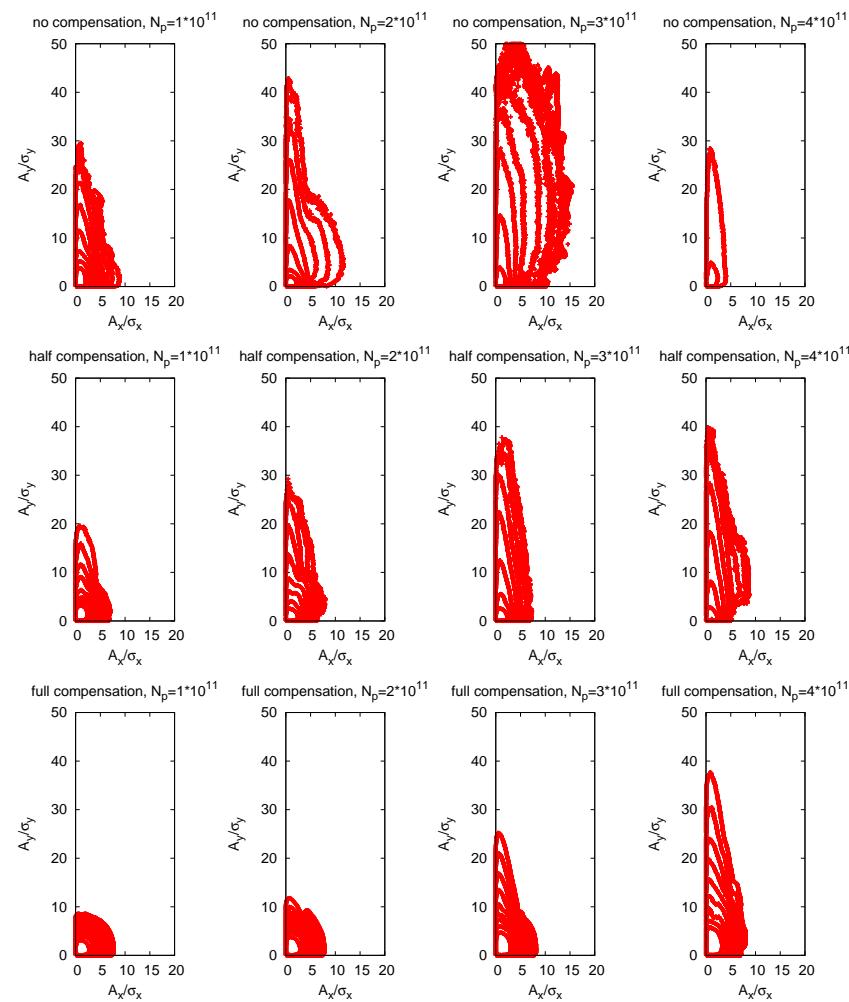
## Parameter table

no. of FODO cells	$N_{\text{FODO}}$	50
no. of cells between IP and electron lens	$N_{\text{sep}}$	10
phase advance/cell (hor./vert.)	$\Delta\Phi_x/\Delta\Phi_y$	$79.7^\circ/89.0^\circ$
chromaticity (hor./vert.)	$Q'_{x,y} = \Delta Q_{x,y}/\frac{\Delta p}{p}$	$+2/+2$
synchrotron tune	$Q_s$	0.015
rms bunch length	$\sigma_s$	0.0117 mm
rms momentum spread	$\sigma_p$	$9.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\beta$ -function at IP and electron lens	$\beta_x/\beta_y$	0.19 m, 0.26 m
no. of positive charges/bunch	$N_p$	$4 \cdot 10^{11}$
electron lens intensity/bunch	$N_e$	$4 \cdot 10^{11}$
rms proton beam size at IP	$\sigma_{x,p}/\sigma_{y,p}$	$101 \mu\text{m}/50.5 \mu\text{m}$
rms electron lens beam size	$\sigma_{x,e}/\sigma_{y,e}$	$101 \mu\text{m}/50.5 \mu\text{m}$
Lorentz factor	$\gamma$	19560
electron beam-beam parameter	$\xi_x/\xi_y$	0.11/0.32
damping times	$\tau_x/\tau_y/\tau_z$	1740/1740/870 turns

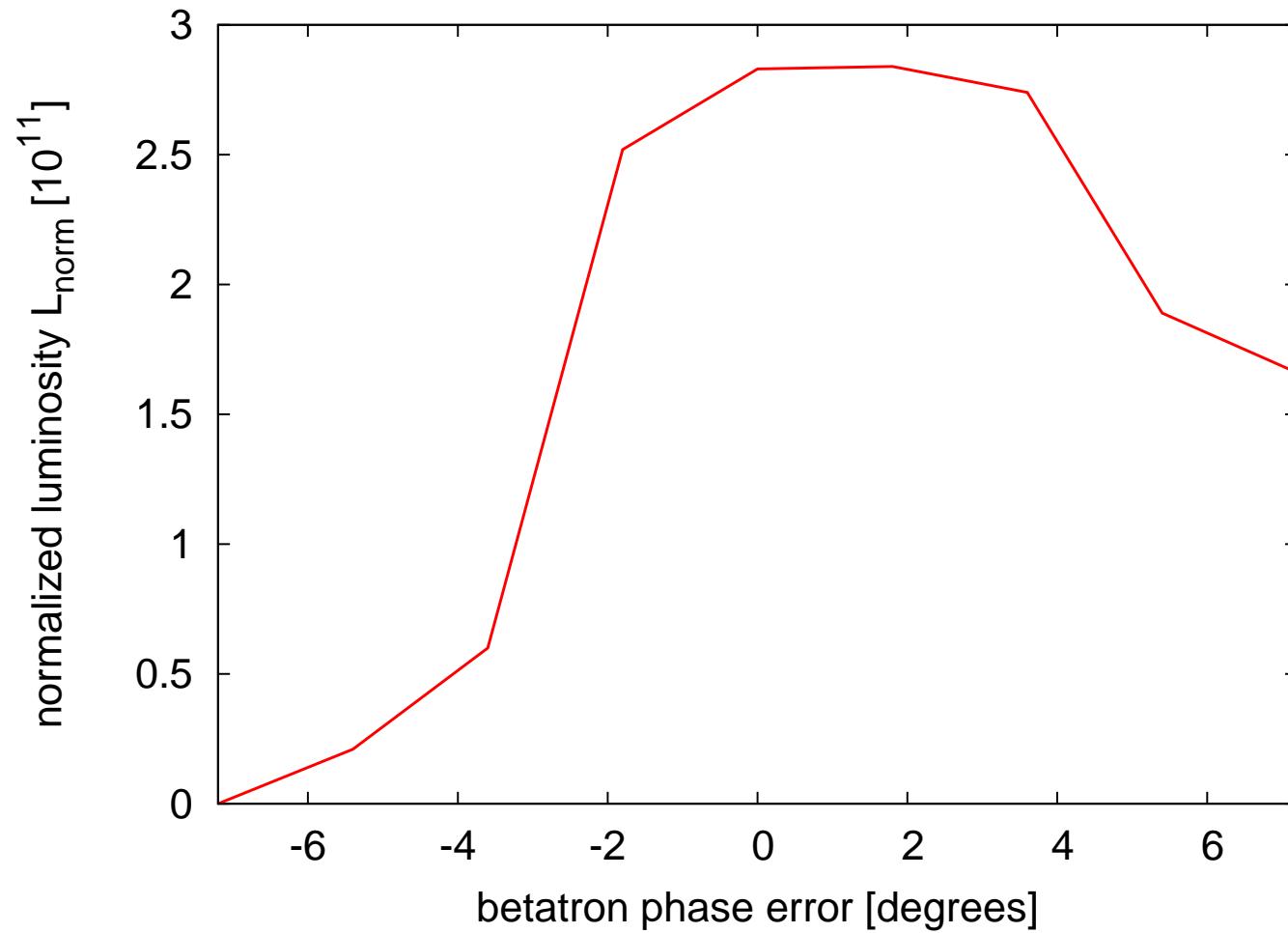
# Luminosity contours for various degrees of compensation



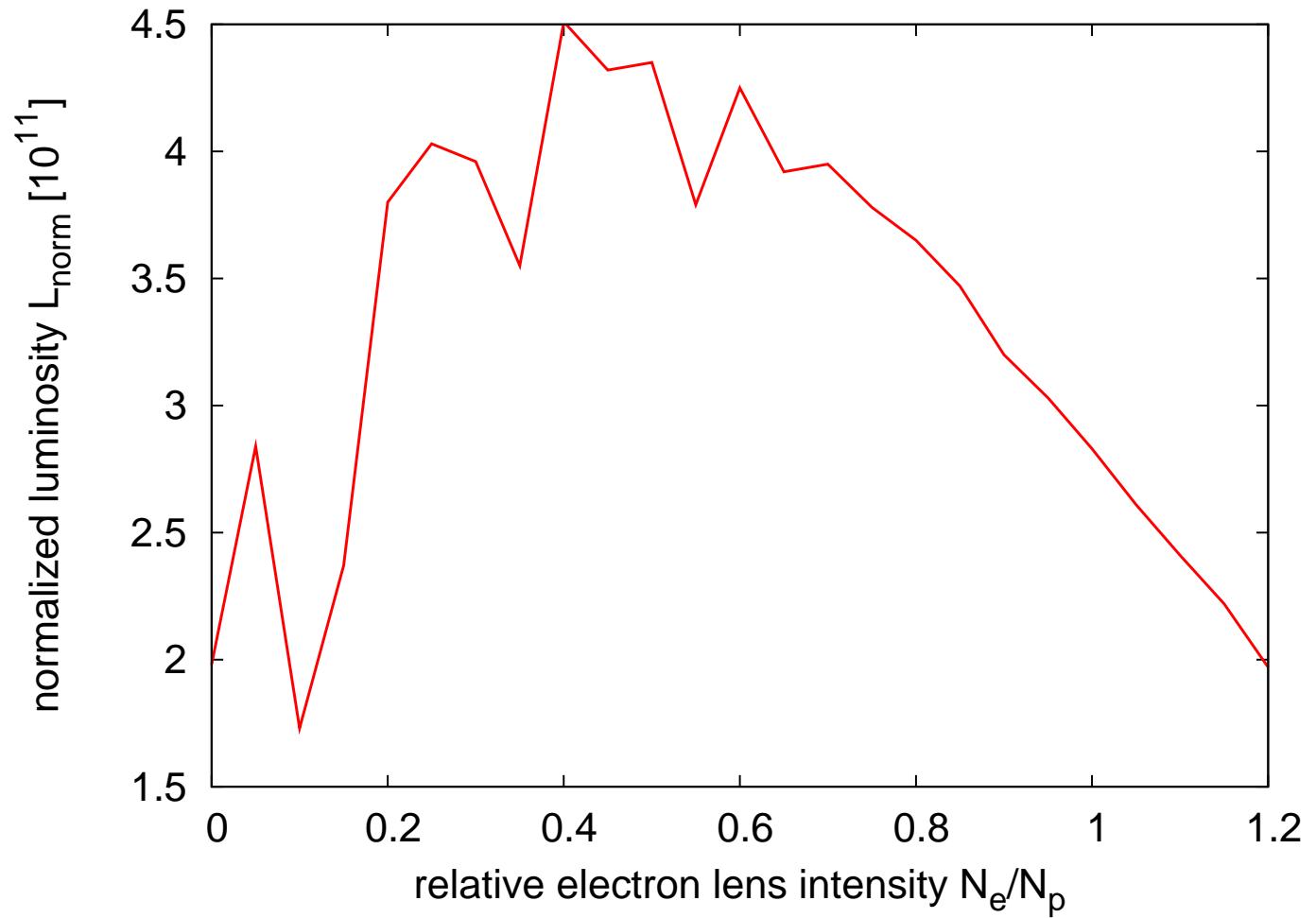
# Transverse tails



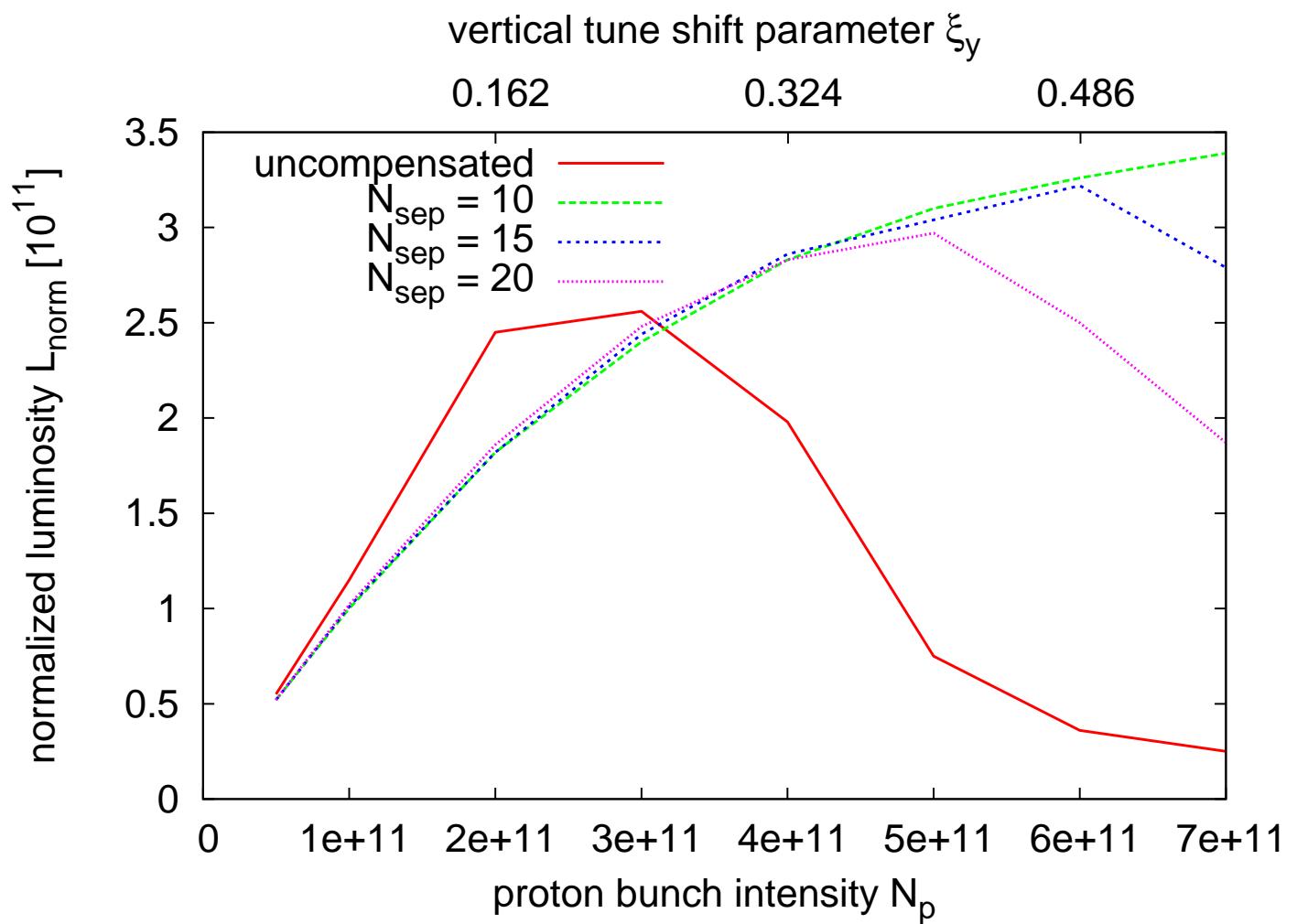
## “Luminosity” vs. phase error



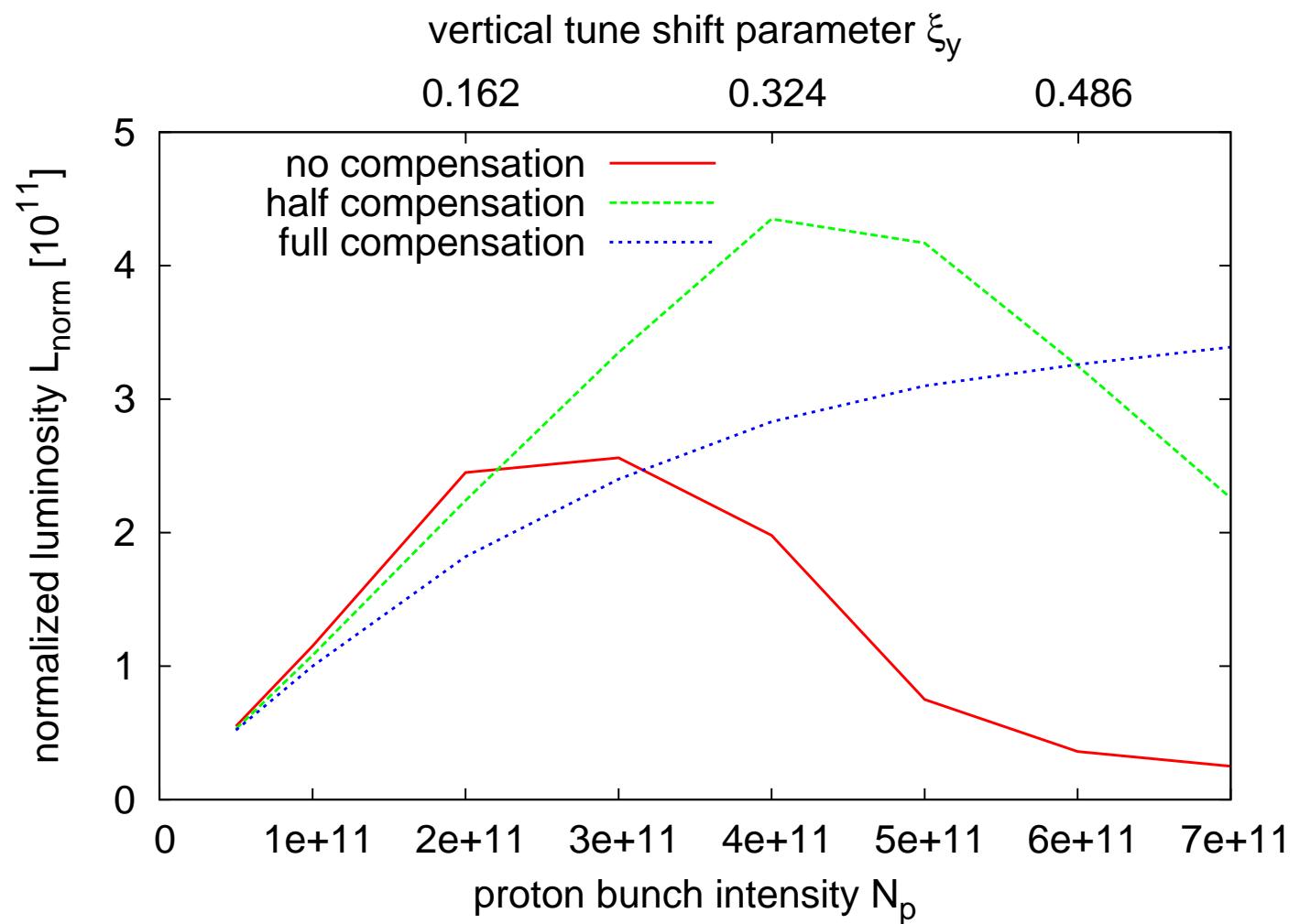
## “Luminosity” vs. compensation degree



“Luminosity” vs. number of FODO cells (=nonlinearity)



## “Luminosity” vs. compensation degree



## “Luminosity” vs. shape mismatch

		$r_x$					
		1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25
1.00		2.83	2.91	2.99	3.08	3.08	3.25
1.05		2.91	3.00	3.03	3.06	3.14	3.20
$r_y$		1.10	3.01	3.08	3.08	3.17	3.03
1.15		3.08	3.11	3.15	3.09	3.18	3.16
1.20		3.13	3.13	3.15	<b>3.44</b>	3.25	3.07
1.25		3.04	3.17	3.17	3.19	3.24	3.00

## “Luminosity” vs. size and intensity mismatch

		$N_e/N_p$				
		0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00
1.00		3.65	3.47	3.20	3.03	2.83
1.05		3.67	3.49	3.48	3.22	3.00
$r$	1.10	3.75	3.42	3.54	3.36	3.08
	1.15	<b>3.76</b>	3.43	3.47	3.51	3.09
	1.20	3.50	3.41	3.27	3.58	3.25
	1.25	3.51	3.31	3.24	3.10	3.00